NUMB. CLXXV. THE SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1789

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Pittsburgh Gazette

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28 1789 [VOL. IV

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH JEWELLER, and ENGRAVER, last from Philadelphia.

In Second ſtreet, at the Stone Houſe, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibſon, in Pittſburgh

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and ſells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the neweſt taſte, and at reaſonable rates.

Engraves all ſorts of Deſigns on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landſcapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Creſts, and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, braſs or ſteel. Makes and Engraves Free Maſons Medals, &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefuleſt manner and diſpatch.

Pittſburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

Greenſburgh, October 23, 1789.

TO all adminiſtrators that may have entered bail in the county of Weſtmoreland, and have not exhibited their accounts agreeable to law; Notice is hereby given, that except they be and appear before the regiſter in Greenſburgh, on or before the firſt week in December next, provided with proper vouchers in order for ſettlement, that their reſpective bail bonds will be put in ſuit for the ſecurity of the legatees and others concerned.

Notice is likewiſe given to all legatees, deviſees and others that may have any intereſt in any laſt will and teſtament left in the regiſter's office in the time of James Kinkead, late recorded for ſaid county, that they are not committed to record.

WILLIAM MAGHE.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that he has ſeveral OUTLOTS, near Pittſburgh, which he intends to let, in whole or in part, for any number of years as ſhall be agreed, on reaſonable terms,

All perſons indebted to him, particularly for ferry accounts, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they may expect to have their accounts put in ſuit.

HUGH ROSS.

October 16, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Elizabeth townſhip, Alleghany county, in April 1788, a black and white Bull, ſuppoſed then to be about two years old, no mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away in three weeks from this date.

RICHARD M'CLURE.

November 3, 1789.

General Poſt-Office,

New-York, October 5, 1789.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th of November next, for the conveyance of the mails for one year, commencing on the firſt day of January, 1790, from Portland in Maſſachuſetts, to Savannah in Georgia, by either ſtage carriages or horſes.

The articles of contract will be as follows:

1ſt. That the mail ſhall be conveyed three times each week, from the firſt of May to the firſt day of November; and twice a week from the firſt of November to the firſt of May; from Portland in Maſſachuſetts, to Suffolk in Virginia; and from Suffolk to Savannah in Georgia, twice in each week, from May firſt to November firſt, and once in each week from November firſt to May firſt.

2d. That the contractors be anſwerable for the care and fidelity of the perſons to whom they entruſt the carriage of the mail; and that both they and their drivers or riders take the cuſtomary oaths.

3d. That bonds be given with two ſufficient ſureties for the performance of each contract.

4th. That where the mail is conveyed by ſtages, a perſon muſt be ſent with the ſame whoſe ſole buſineſs it ſhall be to take care of it; and there muſt be in each ſtage carriage a ſecure and convenient place appropriated to its reception.

5th. That in caſe any accident ſhall happen to the ſtage to delay it the mails ſhall be forwarded ſo as to arrive at each office at the ſtated hour, at the expence of the contractor.

6th. The payments to the contractors will be made at the end of each quarter; the penalties for failures, if any, being firſt deducted.

The propoſals muſt ſpecify the loweſt terms by either ſtages or horſes, and be confined to the following diſtances.

From Portland to Portſmouth,	60 miles.
From Portſmouth to Boſton	61
From Boſton to New York,	249
From New York to Philadelphia,	95
From Philadelphia to Baltimore,	102
From Baltimore to Alexandria,	54
From Alexandria to Fredericksburgh,	86
From Fredericksburgh to Hobbs's hole,	56
From Hobbs's hole to Williamſburgh,	38
From Williamſburgh to Suffolk,	93
From Suffolk to Edenton,	127
From Edenton to Waſhington	62
From Waſhington to Newbern,	219
From Newbern to Wilmington,	93
From Wilmington to Georgetown,	127
From Georgetown to Charleſton	62
From Charleſton to Savannah	219

The ſame perſon or perſons may make propoſitions for as many of the above diſtances as he pleaſes, taking care to ſpecify particularly the loweſt terms for each diſtrict.

That there be ſtated and convenient hours of arrival at, and from each poſt office, and a reaſonable time allowed for making up a mail to be forwarded from each; and in order to aſcertain the times of the mails actually arriving and departure, way-bills will be forwarded.

Propoſals will alſo be received for the following croſs roads:

From the city of New York to the city of Albany

From the city of New York to Danbury in the ſtate of Connecticut; and from thence to Harrford.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's in St. Mary's county, by the route of Upper Marlborough, Piſcataway and Port Tobacco.

From Fredericksburgh in Virginia, to Hobbs's hole on Rappahannock; and from thence to Urbanna, the port of entry on Rappahannock river,

From the town of Wilmington to Fayetteville in North Carolina, by the route of Elizabethtown.

From Fayetteville in North-Carolina, to Cambden in South Carolina; and from thence to Charleſton in the ſame ſtate; and from Cambden by the route of Columbia to Auguſta in the ſtate of Georgia.

The contracts for the above croſs roads are to commence on the firſt day of January next, and to continue for one year. They are to be made on the following principles.

I. That the contractors ſhall enjoy the excluſive privilege of carrying letters or packets for hire on the above routes, and all the emoluments ariſing therefrom during the term of the contract; they giving bond with two ſufficient ſureties for performance.

II. That the rates of poſtage on theſe routes, ſhall in no caſe exceed thoſe charged purſuant to acts of Congreſs, for letters and packets on the main poſt road; and that ſuch contract ſhall not occaſion any expence to the general poſt office.

Propoſals will alſo be received for the conveyance of the mail from Philadelphia to Pittſburgh, by the route of Lancaſter, Yorktown, Carliſle, Chambersburgh and Bedford; and between Portland and Wiſcaſſet in Maſſachuſetts. The mail to be diſpatched once in each fortnight from the poſt offices reſpectively.

Propoſals for either the main or croſs roads, muſt be made in writing, ſealed and ſent to the poſt maſter general.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, P. M. G.

The printers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

THE ſubſcriber and company having given their note to a certain Charles Lynch, payable on the 23d day of December 1774, or a quantity of flour which he purchaſed for Alexander Roſs, by his orders being at that time the king's commiſſary, amounting to thirty pounds, Pennſylvania currency, for the uſe of the Britiſh troops then ſtationed at Fort Pitt. Notice is hereby given to all perſons not to take an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I never received any value for it, and the ſaid Lynch was paid the whole amount on the delivery of the flour at Redſtone Old Fort, by the aforeſaid Alexander Roſs, and the note ought to have been given to him, but as he did not know his purchaſers had given any note in behalf of him, paid the money in full when the flour was delivered as above mentioned.

JACOB PROSSMAN.

November 21ſt, 1789.

BLANK

ment Bonds

the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 27.

The city of Paris is fifteen miles in circumference, the streets are narrow, the houses high, and every floor is inhabited by a different family; so that in proportion to its extent it is more populous [illegible]

A correspondent has favored us with the perusal of a letter which he had received from a friend, one of the national assembly, at Paris, the son of the unfortunate general Lally, and which says, "I cannot forget the English blood that rolls in my veins, I cannot forget your glorious constitution. To this I advert, when, on the 2d of the month, I arose, and among other things maintained, that in the earliest periods of the French monarchy, the most absolute of its princes were no more than its first citizens, or members of the republic, and that the present government of Great Britain is the image of Charlemagne.

"If it would ever tend to the true glory and prosperity of any nation, to be subjected to the absolute power of an individual, I would not speak upon this important occasion; but it is palpable, that in such governments the interest of the monarch, that is to say, his pleasures, his avarice, or his tinsel glory, is promoted by the misery and oppression of his subjects. It is, indeed, pleasant enough to maintain, that the well being of twenty four millions of souls ought to be equally entrusted to the direction of an individual, in consequence of his being born of a certain man or woman. Absolute power in excellent hands may render a people happy; but such hands are so rare, and there is so little probability of seeing a series of such hands, at the head of any nation, that the people are authorised to secure their liberties and property by the bulwark of a wise and free constitution; and it is in this that the glory and prosperity of a nation properly consists."

A more true definition of a free government was never better given in so small a number of words. And this is count Lally de Tolendall.

Sept. 2. In the report made by M. Bergosle, of the the plan for the institution of the judicial power of France, it is proposed, that all torture shall be abolished; and that simple death, by hanging, shall be the severest punishment to be inflicted by law.

The punishment of death to be inflicted only in the cases of murder and treason.

Confiscation of property, on conviction of felony, to be abolished. If any person shall complain of loss by the condemned felon, he shall, upon proof, have compensation made him, either from the goods of the convict, or from the province.

All the code of criminal laws to be revised, and punishments in every case to be accurately proportioned to the offence.

The political situation of the emperor is, at this moment, as critical, as that of his health. How the ardent wishes of his past life, may be moderated by his present infirmities, or obstructed by his present alliances we cannot pretend to determine, but we well know, that the desire of possessing Alsace and Lorraine has superceded in his breast the wish to regain even Silesia itself.

His consanguinity to the house of Lorraine has given him a natural attachement to that country which was once its heritage. His father nourished a sincere affection for it to his last moments, and his uncle prince Charles of Lorraine, not only preferred Lorraines for his domestic attendants throughout life, but ordered that after his death, his heart should be sent to Metz, the principal city of Lorraine for sepulture.

It is also well known, that when the emperor paid his first visit to France, he entered it by the way of Alsace and Lorraine, and instead of hiding himself from popular attention, as was his practice in other parts of the kingdom on the whole of his route thro' these provinces he held himself forth in the most gracious manner to public notice, and did every thing that could possibly be done to ingratiate himself with the people.

We therefore, are very much disposed to expect, and we beg our readers to honor this article with a particular remembrance, that a negociation of peace will be very shortly concluded between the courts of Vienna and Constantinople. The inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are very much the descendants of their former sovereigns are besides in a state of active discontent measures of the National Assembly, against the jurisdiction over them, they appear to be ready with arms in their hands.

They do not look upon themselves as des pays acquis, belonging to France possessing certain original rights and privileges of their own. There can be no doubt, therefore that his imperial majesty could at this time, [illegible] in force, that he might possess himself of these provinces without shedding a drop of blood.

Let those who indulge themselves in ridicule of the French Assembly consider, that,

That they have abolished the game laws that still disgrace Britain.

That they have abolished tythes, that in every part of the southern kingdoms, as well as in Ireland, grind the industrious yeomanry, and oppress agriculture.

That they have abolished all pensions, except those conferred for actual services rendered to the country.

That they have made it an article that no minister nor civil placeman shall be permitted to sit and vote in the National Assembly.

That they have abolished all heriots, fines, recoveries, and other rights of superiority, which are still in this kingdom the subject of incessant hardship and litigation.

That they have declared every citizen, whatever may be his religious persuasions, eligible to every office of state, and to every honor in the gift of the crown.

Without referring to the grand revolution which they have accomplished, who will assert that these things are frivolous?

DIFFERENCE OF TIMES.

In 1655, when the parliament of Paris were assembled on account of some edicts, Louis XIV, who was at that time not above seventeen years of age, went from Vincennes in a hunting dress, attended by his whole court, and entered the parliament chamber in jack boots and a whip in his hand, made use of these very words, accompanied by such a look, that as a French historian remarks, "his eyes spoke more sensibly than his mouth."

"The mischiefs your assembly produces are well known. I command you to break up those you have begun upon my edicts, and Mr. President, I forbid you to permit these assemblies, and any of you to demand them."

The command or controul that Louis XVI has on the Three Estates of the kingdom, is to well known to need any comment.

The king has given six thousand muskets to the city guard of Paris.

American News.

NEW-HAVEN, October 21.

The citizens of this place were highly gratified by the presence of the President of the United States, who came to town last Saturday afternoon in good health. The next day he attended divine service in Trinity church. His Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Honorable Roger Sherman, the Honorable the Speaker of the house of Representatives, with the Treasurer, dined with him; and attended the afternoon service at the Rev. Dr. Edwards's meeting.

HARTFORD, October 26.

The illustrious President of the United States with his suite, arrived in this city on Monday last, escorted by the governor's troop of horse guards, dressed in an elegant uniform; and by a large number of gentlemen in horseback. Tuesday he spent the day the town; went to view the various branches of woolen manufacture, and expressed great satisfaction at the progress which had been made in that useful undertaking. On Wednesday he proceeded on his tour to the eastern states. The corporation expressed their own sentiments and those of their fellow citizens in an address to the President.

BOSTON, October 24.

On Thursday last, Joseph Barrel, Samuel Breck, and William Eustis, Esqrs. a sub committee of the committee of the town, for making arrangements for the reception of the President of the United States, sat out to meet that illustrious character at Worcester; from whence they returned last evening, having had an interview with him at ten o'clock yesterday, in which they informed him of the wishes of our citizens, and although the President was desirous to come into town in a private manner, yet to [illegible] inhabitants, he cheerfully altered his arrangements so as to coincide with those of the town. [illegible] sorry to learn, that the visit of our beloved President will be but short, and that on Thursday he sets out for Portsmouth.

[illegible] will ring fifteen minutes on the arrival of the President.

[illegible] told, that the viscount de Ponteves, and the officers of his most Christian majesty's squadron [illegible] gratified accepting the invitation of the committee of arrangements to take a seat in the balcony erected at the state house on the arrival of the President, as the ordinances of their king require them to be on board their ships when the chief magistrate of a nation arrives at the place in which they lay, to give him the customary salutes. After the President has taken his residence, we hear, the officers, attended by the hon. consul of France, will proceed thereto, and pay him their respects.

At Mrs. Ingersoll's house in Court street, preparations are making to accommodate the President of the United States; at which place he will reside during his stay in town.

The ladies, in honor of the President, have agreed, a correspondent informs us, to wear the following device in a sash; a broad white ribbon, with G. W. in gold letters, or spangles, encircled with a lawrel wreath in front; on one end of the sash to be painted the American Eagle, and on the other a Fleur de lis.

The hall of the elegant edifice known by the name of Faneuil-hall, was previous to the war, ornamented with the portraits of several dignified personages which were either destroyed or taken away by the British, in the time of the siege; one of them was the full length of George II, king of Great Britain, which was placed before the middle window at the west end of the hall.

Would it not be a lively and expressive testimonial of our regard and veneration for the illustrious personage, who is momently expected to honor this town with his presence, for the town to request their committee to prepare an address, to express a desire that the President of the United States, would be pleased to permit our ingenious townsman and respected portrait painter, Mr. Johnson, to wait on him for the purpose of taking an exact and full length portrait, to be put in the same place where the portrait of the king of Great Britain formerly was; which would add a rich brilliancy to the hall, and give pleasure to every real friend of America.

NEW-YORK, October 28.

By captain Carpenter, who arrived here yesterday in 7 days from Savanna, in Georgia, advices are received, which state, that the commissioners from the United States for negociating with the southern Indians, have been disappointed in not being able to effect a treaty. The causes of this failure are not not mentioned.

Captain Burbeck's company, which escorted the commissioners on this occasion, were expected to embark for New York, on board captain Schemerhorn, the 30th inst. and may be daily expected.

We hear from Rhode Island that at their late sessions of assembly, held at Newport, a bill was introduced and passed into a law for collecting a revenue, said to be nearly similar to that of the United States; the duties payable in solid coin. At the same time they made a new establishment of revenue officers, and formed the state into districts. These proceedings are considered there as an indirect step of the anties towards a union with their sister states: Most of the new appointed officers have been violent in their opposition to the federal government, having made loud complaints that the fees established by Congress were exorbitant and oppressive; but since their appointment their tune is much altered; they begin to think themselves very suitable persons to hold the same posts under the new government when that state comes into the union. Notwithstanding they have paper money at command they appear to be very fond of a little hard cash, and collect it with severity from the vessels which bring wood, brick, and fish, into their state, to supply the sea port towns with those articles, making them pay considerable fees in gold and silver. How can such a description of men have the presumption to think that congress will continue them in the stations they now hold, when that state shall accede to the general government? Rather may it be supposed that men who have been aiding and supporting an iniquitous system of government in their state, which has defrauded the widow, the fatherless children, and the honest creditor, of their property, will be considered as unsuitable persons to be employed in posts of honor and responsibility under a wise and good government.

A happy revolution of sentiment is observed to have taken place throughout the United States: Local views and narrow prejudices are universally reprobated. A generous, national spirit pervades the whole union: Formerly we used to call ourselves Englishmen, Germans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, &c. according to the country from whence we respectively originated; but now, even the distinction of states are scarcely heard, and like other great nations, who have risen to fame and empire, we are proud to be distinguished by the name of the country we inhabit, AMERICANS; a name that shall ere long, be more desired, and confer greater honor, than that of Roman ever did.

The ship Massachusetts, Indiaman, of 800 tons

has been furniſhed with the whole of her canvas from the manufactory of Boſton.

Old ocean ſoon ſhall fleets behold,
Eclipſing all in ſtory told.
See commerce ſpread the ſwelling ſail!
See our own canvas catch the gale!
And waft to earth's remoteſt ſhores,
Th' exub'rance of our boundleſs ſtores.

October 31. The Preſident of the United States arrived at Cambridge, Maſſachuſetts, on Saturday laſt, where he was received by the third diviſion of Middleſex militia, conſiſting of 1000 men, in compleate uniform, under the command of the hon major general Brooks.

The lieutenant governor and council of the commonwealth (the governor being indiſpoſed) eſcorted by colonel Tyler's light dragoons, with a large number of other gentlemen, met the Preſident at Cambridge, from whence they attended him to the metropolis.

Between the hours of two and three P. M. he arrived at Boſton. It is ſaid his intention was to have entered the town by the way of Charleſtown bridge; but at the requeſt of a reſpectable committee from the inhabitants, and to coincide with the wiſhes of the people, and the arrangements made for his reception, he was pleaſed to alter his route, and accordingly made his entry at the ſouth part of the town, amidſt the plaudits of an immenſe multitude of grateful, free and loyal citizens. The bells immediately began a joyful peal. A grand proceſſion was formed, conſiſting of the civil, clerical, and military profeſſions, with the various branches of trades, arts, and manufactures, which with a ſurrounding concourſe, ſaid to amount to upwards of 20,000 perſons, attended the Preſident to the ſtate houſe, where the whole proceſſion paſſed in review before him

The independent military companies from thence, eſcorted him to his lodgings in Court ſtreet, where they fired a ſalute and were diſmiſſed. The tranſactions of this joyous day were conducted without the leaſt accident, or confuſion,

L'Active, and Le Senſible, two frigates belonging to the diviſion of his moſt chriſtian majeſty's navy, under the command of the right hon. the viſcount de Ponteves, were beautifully illuminated in the evening, and fire works exhibited from on board.

The public buildings in the town were likewiſe illuminated, and fire works diſplayed in the moſt public ſtreets.

The proceſſion of the people in Boſton muſt be conſidered as the greateſt mark of attention that they could poſſibly exhibit to teſtify their veneration for the Preſident of the United States. This was the mode they choſe to expreſs their feelings on the ratification of the conſtitution; an event that excited ſenſations of pleaſure and rapture in the public mind, ſuperior to any tranſaction recorded, or that could then be conceived.

The univerſal and ſpontaneous effuſions of gratitude and reſpect, which are diſcovered by the people to the Preſident of the United States, in every ſtage of his progreſs through the eaſtern ſtates, afford the livelieſt and ſtrongeſt teſtimonies of their attachment to this illuſtrious character; they are, to a feeling heart, and as he beautifully expreſſes it in his anſwer to the Hartford addreſs, "the moſt acceptable compenſation for public ſervices," while at the ſame time they are the higheſt compliment to the patriotiſm and good ſenſe of the people.

When we read accounts of the triumphal entries of the Roman conquerors, with wretched victims dragged at their chariot wheels, how ſunk and depraved does human nature appear! Can it be poſſible that a people who took delight in ſuch ſpectacles of barbarity, ever felt a ſentiment of generous freedom? No, it cannot be ſuppoſed that they ever did. Their boaſted freedom, and love of liberty, conſiſted in a power and diſpoſition to humble and enſlave all the world beſide. With what propriety then are their examples cited as models for the imitation of the free and enlightened citizens of the American republic.

The people of the United States love good government, and their honeſt and conſiſtent patriots are reſpected to a degree of veneration; nor can an inſtance be pointed out of their ever deſerting, or ceaſing to expreſs the ſtrongeſt attachment to their civil rulers, where abilities and integrity are united, and the public mind has fair play. But as men of honeſty and fair principles, are more liable to impoſition, than characters long practiſed in the arts of deceit, and cunning, ſo the generous confidence of the people is often betrayed, by the miſrepreſentations of thoſe, whoſe intereſt cannot be advanced, while honeſt men ſtand in their way, or enjoy the public eſteem.

Some perſons have affected to deny that the flame of liberty which burſt out in America, has had any influence in enlightening European nations on this living ſubject; but abundant evidence in proof of the fact can be adduced. Ireland encouraged, and animated by our example, and ſucceſs, very early began to aſſert the claims of humanity; and by the efforts of her patriots, has reſcued many invaluable rights from the clutches of tyranny. It is inconceivable with what avidity the ſtory of the American revolution has been read in France; tranſlations of American publications have been circulated in all parts of that kingdom; and turning the torrent of ſtudy and ſpeculation into an inveſtigation of the general, legal, and ſocial rights of man, has enabled her men of genius to aſtoniſh the world by the reſult of their reſearches; the patriots of France, for ſeveral years paſt, have been indefatigable in diſſeminating political knowledge among the people, every well written treatiſe has been obtained from England and America, and no expence ſpared to have them tranſlated and circulated. Among other valuable books, the 'DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS' was very early introduced into that kingdom, and contributed not a little to that blaze of freedom and patriotiſm, which bids fair to conſume the whole ſyſtem of tyranny, root and branch. America may indulge a laudable pride on this occaſion, for the conduct of her illuſtrious allies is a moſt glorious eulogium on her own. The world is aſtoniſhed at the diſplays of political knowledge and information; the jeſtineſs, boldneſs, and independency of ſentiment which characterize the proceedings of the national aſſembly, and the ſpeeches of many individuals of that truly patriotic and enlightened body of men. But the foregoing ſketch may in ſome meaſure account for it: for although in point of genius, and greatneſs of original conception, the French nation is equal to any under heaven, yet doubtleſs ſhe has derived immenſe advantages from her neighbours, and particularly from this country. Like America, France appears to conſider that freedom can be ſafe only under the auſpicies of a good conſtitution; to this object her labours tend, may ſhe be ſo fortunate as to eſtabliſh one equally free with that, with which heaven has bleſſed this highly favored country.

Pittſburgh, November 28.

By Simon M'Grew lately from Detroit, we are informed, that while at that place, a veſſel had arrived with cannon and ſtores for the garriſon, which is now making very ſtrong, and there is every appearance of an intention to hold it againſt force.

It is with regret we announce to the public, the death of the hon. Samuel H. Parſons, one of the judges of the weſtern territory. He had accompanied captain Heart as far as the Salt Licks, on his way to Giahaga, and was on his return, down Big Beaver creek, in a canoe with one man, when coming over the falls, the canoe was daſhed to pieces, and they both were drowned.

The ſupreme executive council have been pleaſed to appoint General Daniel Broadhead, ſurveyor general of this commonwealth, in the room of John Lukens, Eſq; deceaſed.

The hon. Richard Peters is re-choſen ſpeaker of the general aſſembly, and Peter Z Lloyd, clerk, for the enſuing year.

To delay the buſineſs of dividing the Ohio Company lands, obſerves a correſpondent, would not only be highly injurious to the proprietors generally but to many induſtrious families, that have long been anxiouſly waiting an event which may accommodate them with the opportunity of purchaſing ſmall tracts for plantations, and becoming ſettlers in that part of the weſtern territory, and certainly would deprive the company of an acquiſition of inhabitants which every ſpring's embarkation upon the head waters (always conſiſting of multitudes without any fixed deſtination) might enable them to obtain.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE TABLET.

"The inſtinct of ſovereignty in our nature, and the waywardneſs of infants which is the conſequence of it, diſcover themſelves with the leaſt glimmering of underſtanding; and thoſe children which are moſt neglected and the leaſt taught, are always the moſt ſtubborn and obſtinate; and none are more unruly or fonder of following their own will, than thoſe that are leaſt capable of governing themſelves."

I HAVE, in more than one of my ſpeculations, offered remarks much of the ſame nature with thoſe contained in this number. The ſubject, in my apprehenſion of it, is an intereſting one. Wherever we turn our eyes, we behold ſtriking demonſtrations that all men are in nature tyrants. It is ſo univerſal a nated one of the ſtrongeſt characteriſtics of human nature. If I am enquired of, why I endeavor to enforce ſo evident a truth, I will inform the reader, that it is not ſo much to fix the doctrine itſelf, as to deduce ſome uſeful inferences.

Men are perpetually calling government a neceſſary evil. The epithet is not fairly applied. Government is inſtituted as a remedy againſt an unavoidable evil, which exiſts in the natural conſtitution of man. It is true the remedy does not always produce the full effect intended: but it is only becauſe the evil is too deeply fixed to admit of a cure. Government muſt not therefore itſelf be called an evil merely becauſe there are ſome evils, which it has not power to remove. If ſociety is oppreſſed with tyranny, or agitated with ſedition, it only ſhews that the luſts and paſſions of men are not altogether reſtrained by civil inſtitutions. Men are acting agreeably to the impulſe of their nature. The government under which ſuch miſchief happens, is not able entirely to controul the exceſſes to which men are naturally prone. The enormities however would be far greater were they not ſubject to ſome reſtraint, by the operation of the government We are too fond of paying compliments to human nature, and therefore transfer the blame from ourſelves to cauſes where ſhould not be fixed.

Man muſt be made an artificial being before it can be ſafely dealing with him. This inculcates the neceſſity of education. Ignorance is the foundation of moſt of the political calamities which overwhelmed the world. I do not mean that ignorant men have done this miſchief. They have only ſuffered it to be done. Wicked and artful men, which are always to be found in all ſituations of ſociety, can give ſcope to their machinations, where the people are untaught in moralities and civil privileges. Unleſs men are ignorant and unenlightened, no monſtrous miſchief can take place; and in this view ignorance may be ſaid to be the foundation of all political evil. There can be no danger of loſing liberty where the people have knowledge. A wiſe community guards itſelf equally againſt tyrants and incendiaries; and it likewiſe guards individuals againſt the oppreſſions which they are, by nature, prone to exerciſe over one another. In ſuch a ſituation the poſitive bleſſings of government are apparent; becauſe civilized, well informed men are capable of being well governed. In a worſe ſtate of ſociety men are a greater evil to each other. Therefore they call the government an evil by way of compliment to themſelves.

It is of importance that mankind become ſenſible of this truth: that bad men can never have a good government, that men always will be bad, till laws and education make them good. Nothing places the advantages of good laws and inſtitutions in a ſtronger point of light, than that they are capable of increaſing the deſire to poſſeſs property, at the ſame time that they create an abhorrence to require it unjuſtly. In a ſtate of nature, the deſires of a man are few, and it is well they are ſo; for few as they are, he often commits horrible outrages to gratify them. In a ſtate, any degree civilized, it is true the appetite of a man are more keen, and the objects of his wiſhes more numerous, and they ſafely may be ſo; for he will ſeldom dare or deſire to lay violent or unjuſt hands on the property of another, for the ſake of encreaſing his own. And yet there are many people who are inceſſantly ſtigmatizing government with odious epithets. If men will look into the ſubject, and trace effects to their proper ſource, they then will know better, what names to call things.

IT was a ſaying of the late king of Pruſſia, that "Life was but a dream and that the beſt dream a man could have, would be, that he was king of France;" were, he, however, alive now, he would uſe a different language

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ANECDOTE.

A Celebrated counſellor had been laboring in a long winded ſpeech to the jury. The verdict being found againſt him, zounds! exclaimed he, here have I been ſpending my breath for an hour, vainly endeavouring to convince twelve blockheads of a point that is as clear as demonſtration, I believe my countrymen have been inoculated for dulneſs.---- That may be, ſaid the other counſellor who had gained the cauſe, but you, unlike your countrymen, have it in the natural

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Public Notice.

THE partnership of James Lang and George Kinnear, in the business of storekeeping, in Brownsville, under the firm of Lang and Kinnear, was dissolved by mutual consent the 29th June last. All persons who are debtors or creditors of said partnership are to settle with, pay to, and be paid by James Lang, and are requested to settle without delay with him, at his store, lately occupied by the partnership; for Lang and Kinnear.

JAMES LANG

Brownsville, 13th August, 1789.

N. B. James Lang carries on business at said store as formerly.

WHereas George Iustus, deceased did give three notes to a certain Robert Forlow, dated in December 1784, payable in three different gales, the times of payment I cannot recollect. The said Forlow, by the best information I can get, lives in Kentucky, in consideration for a certain tract of land lying on the waters of Ron, near Mr. Samuel Wilson's mill: and whereas the said Forlow, has not given a sufficient title for said land, this is forwarn any person from taking an assignment on said notes, as it is out of my power to pay them uhtil compelled by law.

ISAAC JUSTUS, Administrator.

October 30, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

At Private Sale.

A DIAMOND Lot in Greensburg on which there is a well finished and commodious two story log House, with convenient outbuildings, inclosed by a post and rail fence; also, a valuable lot near the former, and fronting the principal street, well inclosed, and under high cultivation as a kitchen garden, with two very convenient stables erected on a part thereof, and adjoining the town lots a very valuable out lot of four acres of meadow well fenced; likewise a large and general assortment of houshold furniture. The terms of payment will be easy, and made known to any person inclining to purchase, on application to the subscriber on the premises, and unquestionable clear deeds given,

DORINGINE PRICE.

August 7, 1789.

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, situate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittsburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 120 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the same.

A young unblemished Virginia bred Horse, excellent for the saddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her side, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rising three years old, got by old Dove, same dam.

And also one Cow and one Steer.

For a sight of the articles, and particulars respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Watson are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY last night from the subscribers living in Franklin county, two Servants, viz. Peter Smith, a Mustee, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black, strait hair, had on a lead coloured coat and jacket, fustian breeches, new shoes, old wool hat; and Michael Dwyer, lately from the west of Ireland, about 35 years of age, 6 feet high, strong made, red, short curly hair, had on a light blue coat, spotted jacket, & jeanet breeches old hat; he took with him some cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so that their masters may get them again, shall have the above reward for both, or Eight Dollars for either.

JAMES POE.
JOSHUA STEVENSON.

October 20, 1789.

WHEREAS the subscriber has given four bonds, one of which is for forty pounds, and the other three for twenty pounds each, to a certain Daniel M'Clintock, living in Conecocheague in consideration for a tract of land lying on Buffaloe lick run on Sawick'y; and whereas the said M'Clintock has not, nor cannot make me a sufficient title for said land, this is to forewarn any person from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until I get an indisputable title for the above mentioned tract of land.

PETER WALTZ.

October 16, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Esq; on Peter's creek, Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and fifteen from Washington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welsh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aslan, and James Sanderson, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a still house, still, and compleat set of vessels for two stills; Andrew M'Aslan, twenty acres, and James Sanderson, twenty acres; the yearly rents at present amounts to between seventy and eighty pounds Pennsylvania currency. The said land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, senior's, mill, and not above four miles from Welsh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be sold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittsburgh; Alexander Addison, Esq; in Washington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Also, to be sold or rented, the stone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat set of tools to carry on said business, and a large keel boat Enquire as above

October 15, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marshall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S.

By the Printer hereof.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market street, where he carries on the White Smith Business in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all sorts, pipe and squaw tomahawks, scalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates polished and unpolished, andirons, shovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing dishes, bread toasters, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, and scewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates saddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds swords, razors, scissors, and pen knives, cleans & polishes guns and pistols, makes bed screws, and branding irons of all sizes and does several other pieces of business in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He also carries on the Black Smith, in the shop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnership with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horse shoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they also make horse, cow, and sheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforesaid business; also, a quantity of old brass, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted of the same Office in the Washington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five shillings each for one year. The Revd Mr. Dod continues to instruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive such other Students as may be offered for Instruction in these Languages or the Mathematicks. The situation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous settlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to such as desire instruction for themselves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houses at about thirty dollars for the year, and the established reputation of the Masters, gives the most favorable prospects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 11, 1789.

ON motion, Resolved, That John Moore, William Jack, and Ephraim Douglass, Esquires, be, and they are hereby authorised to investigate the charges of divers inhabitants of Westmoreland county, against Michael Huffnagle, Esq; prothonotary of that county, and to report to Council.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'y.

To John Moore, William Jack, & Ephraim Douglass, Esqrs. gentlemen appointed to investigate the charges against M. Huffnagle, Esquire.

THE administrator of George Justus, deceased, being desirous to settle the estate, and make the earliest arrangements for the payment of any debts that may be due thereby, requests all persons who may have any accounts against the same to bring them in for settlement properly authenticated, on the twenty sixth of January next, to Mr Jacob Bausmans opposite the town of Pittsburgh, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are also desired to settle their accounts and make payment of the balances due on or before the first of December next, otherwise the accounts will be put in proper hands for recovery

ISAAC JUSTUS, administrator.

October 27, 1789.

PITTSBURG: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions (and all sorts of) Advertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; Those inserted